FIERCE TRAMPS OF SIBERIA

LIFE AMONG THE MURDEROUS "BRADIAGI;" OR, RUNAWAY CONVICTS ALONG THE GREAT ROADS OF ASIATIC RUSSIA—THESE WRETCHED, BRUTAL WANDERERS MAY BE SHOT DOWN LIKE BEASTS, AND ARE HUNTED FOR REWARDS BY THE MONGOL TARTARS—THEY ROB AND KILL TRAVELERS, LEVY ON THE PEASANTS FOR FOOD AND ARE WHOLLY WITHOUT FEELINGS OF COMPASSION OR CONSCIENCE.

BY THOMAS G. ALLEN, JR.

If I were asked what feature of Siberian life impressed me most during my recent visit, I should have to designate the so-called Siberian tramp or runaway convict. This decidedly unique outgrowth of the Siberian exile system was brought particularly to my notice while on my bicycle journey along the great post road from Achinsk to eastern Siberia. The interest aroused by several chance meetings with this curious class of fugitives prompted me to observe and inquire more particularly into their peculiar life and habits, and the facts thus gleaned left, at the time, a very deep impression upon me.

Traveling without a penny may be attractive to some and may be feasible in a populated country, but tramping along the snowy wastes of Siberia, cold and hungry, and always in danger, can only be, it seems to me, the outcome of dire necessity—the necessity of choosing between bad and worse.

The Siberian runaway convict from all appearances does not so much seek permanent liberty from his hard enforced labor as to obtain a momentary respite. And what a fearful freedom it is! A never-ending struggle in a murderous climate, with the tortures of hunger and a constant hiding from pursuit, to end in being finally caught, put into irons and sent back to the mines from which he has escaped. Such is the career of the Bradiaga.

I was informed by one of the Siberian prison officials that sometimes a whole life is thus spent in tramping, being caught, brought back and running away again, and so on until death liberates the unfortunate one from the burden of life and society from a dangerous pariah.

SHOT DOWN ON SIGHT.

To discourage these frequent attempts to run away the government has granted the lawful privilege to any one of either capturing or shooting down the Bradiaga on sight; and, in fact, the Mongolian Buriats in the Irkutsk province make a regular business of hunting them just as they do the fur animals as, according to their calculation, the clothes of these unfortunate wretches, however bad, are worth more than five kopecks (2½ cents), the price they obtain for the "American" squirrel. While crossing these Buriat settlements the Bradiaga is afraid to reveal himself even for obtaining food and is invariably forced, through hunger, to commit theft.

When about to continue my bicycle journey through this particular infested district on my way to Irkutsk, I was warned by my apprehensive host to be particularly on my guard. "No," said he, "take my advice; however well armed you are, travel only in broad daylight till you are in sight of the Siberian capital itself."

"Their mode of attack is simple," he continued, in answer to my inquiries.

A Bradiga or Runaway Convict.

"Travelers are never molested in the day time. It is only at night that these blackguards attempt their nefarious work. The most dangerous hours are between 3 and 6 a. m., when travelers who are on the qui vive all night somewhat relax their vigilance. A couple of the thieves are told off to cut the traces of the tarantass, two more to seize and bind the yemstchik, (accomplice or not), and three or four others at the same moment climb over the back of the vehicle and, falling suddenly in front of the hood, to dispatch the passengers with a blow from a heavy bludgeon. According to report, they have no fire arms."

THEY LEVY ON THE VILLAGERS FOR FOOD.

I learned, on the other hand, that in Yeneseisk and Tobolsk provinces there is a sort of understanding between the villagers and the runaways. The peasants not only do not hunt the bradiagi, but give them food and other necessaries. The tramps on their side, even when in superior numbers, never attack the inhabitants, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary to insure their own safety. Such mutual concessions arise not only from habit, but from mutual interest.

When on a dark night (for the tramps traverse villages only at night) a peasant is roused from his slumbers by a loud knocking at the door and his question is answered, "The unfortunate ones," he runs to his storeroom, and, getting food, throws it over the wall as quickly as possible, without opening the gates or asking any explanation. The recipients thank him and as quickly withdraw. The peasant knows that a refusal would possibly lead to arson and perhaps murder. The tramps, on the other hand, are aware that by burning and murdering they mark the track they are pursuing, and thus facilitate their capture, besides inciting the peasants to throwing endless difficulties in the way of their flight. For these reasons a perfect understanding exists between them.

AN UNINVITED GUEST.

In this connection I am reminded of an incident that occurred one stormy night at one of the post stations along the great Siberian highway in a district notorious for the depredations of the Bradiaga. I did not get much sleep that night, but lay awake listening to the howling of the wind and pattering of the rain on the window panes. About 2 in the morning I dropped into an uneasy doze from which I awoke about an hour later to find the old postmaster replenishing the stove. "A terrible night, Gospodeen," he muttered, tossing a large pine log into the flame. "One almost pities the Katorgi (runaways), with no roof over their heads. Poor devils, they must be like drowned rats!" Too tired to answer, I was about to turn on my side, when a loud knock aroused me and brought the old man shuffling back from the kitchen in double quick time. It was no tarantass or telega. There had been no sound of bells or wheels. Whoever the nightly visitor was, he had come on foot. The old man displayed no desire to open the door and showed signs of such uneasiness, that then for the first time flashed across me the words of my Krassnoyarsk host: "Keep a good look out about Touloung. They are worse there than anywhere."

A second knock, louder than the first, cut short my reflections and induced me to make signs to the postmaster that my revolver was loaded. Apparently reassured, he then went to the door, unbolted it and let in the mysterious visitor.

A tall, spare man, with reddish gray beard and mustache, pushed rudely past the postmaster and entered the room; and then, divesting himself of a large bearskin pelisse, sank into a chair with a sigh of satisfaction. "At last," he muttered in Russian, and at the same time adding sharply, "I thought you were going to keep me out there all night. Why did you not open sooner. Come, quick! The samovar and some eggs and bread. Don't stand there staring like a fool."

That the stranger had no legitimate right to order provisions in a government posthouse without a pordarozhna I was well aware. This fact, however, did not seem to occur to the postmaster, who shrunk away without a word of remonstrance to get the refreshments. In the meantime, being unobserved in the darkened apartment adjoining, I lay perfectly quiet in order to study more closely this unceremonious visitor and his movements.

He had not a reassuring countenance. One thing especially aroused my suspicion: he had not removed his cap on entering the room and apparently had no intention of doing so. It is an unwritten law in Russia that on entering an apartment the head shall be uncovered, more out of respect for the sacred Ikon, which always hangs in one corner of the room, than out of any politeness to the occupants. I had never yet seen the rule departed from and felt sure that the man had some hidden motive for remaining covered. His dress was unique, if not becoming; a pair of gray tweed trousers, surmounted by a Siberian peasant's cartan, secured by a broad red sash around the waist, and a pair of rough top-boots. Save for a thick wooden cudgel, which lay on the table beside him, the stranger was apparently unarmed. Who could the man be? And where, in Heaven's name, had he come from this wild, stormy night, or rather morning? For I noticed with satisfaction that the day was beginning to dawn.

One circumstance which occurred later put an end to my conjectures and convinced me that my first suspicions were well grounded. Having made a hearty meal of tea, black bread and milk, he pushed his chair back and resting both feet on the stove, lit a cigarette. While so doing his cap accidentally slipped off and I distinctly saw that one-half of his head was shaved, the distinguishing mark of the Siberian convict. That he was a katorgi there was now no doubt. He left the posthouse very quietly without paying for his food, nor did the postmaster make any further remarks regarding his strange visitor. It might have got him into trouble with the authorities if he had.

MOSTLY FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

What kind of people these tramps are can easily be imagined when it is known that the very worst criminals are exiled to the mines and men who are sent to settle in Siberia never have recourse to flight. These fugitives from penal servitude, after having passed Irkutsk, follow the chief post road, which is the only line of communication between eastern Siberia and European Russia. To forsake it would be impossible, as on either side there is nothing whatever but uninhabited wastes. The Bradiaga must, perforce, follow this track, hiding in the bushes when they hear the sound of post horses. When traveling on the noiseless bicycle, however, I sometimes came upon these human will-o'-the-wisps unawares and much to their astonishment. On one occasion as I whirled briskly round a wooded bend in the road I came in sight of one of them on the opposite side of the highway, which, (as is usual in Siberia), was of enormous width. He was hurrying along with his gaze on the ground and did not notice me until I dismounted and called out to him. As he looked up and caught sight of me a most curious look came over his face, which I could not help remarking. Whether it was the sight of my revolver, which I always wore outside on my belt, or the strange appearance of the bicycle, I cannot tell, but he glanced around him quickly for a moment as though meditating a "bolt," then, realizing, perhaps, that he could not possibly get out of range of my revolver, he seemed to resign himself and came slowly over toward me.

As he approached I saw that he was fairly trembling in every limb with fright, and his mouth was quivering. To see such a picture of abject fear was positively painful. Although he was a great big hulking fellow, and had an ugly looking cudgel under his arm, he was as unnerved and cowed as a beaten dog, and evidently expected me to immediately handcuff him and take him back to prison. To make sure that he was really what I suspected, I ordered him to lift up his sheepskin coat, and lo and behold, underneath were his prison clothes, whilst hidden by his high peasant boots were the ends of his chains still attached to the anklets, which he had not yet had time to remove. His head also, as he showed me by removing his cap, had been half shaved in the usual convict manner. Whatever his crime had been, it was certainly no business of mine to rearrest him, so, after having taken his photograph with the kodak and given him a few kopeks for holding the bicycle, I let him go. As he withdrew I asked him, out of curiosity, where he was going. To my astonishment he shouted back, "Moscow." The idea of his starting out on foot to accomplish a journey of over 3,000 miles struck me as being decidedly Siberian. In this "land of distances" 1,000 miles count for nothing.

One of the leading characteristics of the Bradiagi, which distinguishes them from other murderers and freebooters, is their complete indifference and absence of irritation and passion when committing a deed of blood. But what astonishes one most is the combination of the most hardened crime with some religious ideas, and also of the severe discipline of hard labor of the mines, which produces a show of pity toward the victim they are destroying in the most cold-blooded manner.

THEY HOLD TO A STRANGE RELIGION.

Misfortune—and the Bradiaga is one of the most unfortunate of beings—unconsciously turns their thoughts toward religion. In justification of their crimes they invariably say, "We are poor sinners, but also most unfortunate, and therefore God will forgive us all our sins." Whenever they see a cross they always take off their caps and cross themselves. In conversation, I am told, they are very fond of quoting what at first sight seem Scripture texts, but what in reality are phrases made up by themselves for their own justification, such as "God hates the rich ones of this world." "Sin committed in perfect humility is no sin." "If you must kill a man, don't kill his soul."

Besides these religious sayings they have a great many proverbs which clearly indicate their lawless nature, viz.:

"He is not a thief who steals, but he who allows himself to be caught."

"Dead men tell no tales."

"A fool gives, a wise man takes."

"What you can get is yours; what you cannot is other people's."

To describe more graphically this class of men whose type is wholly unknown in Europe, I will relate the following fact:

In one of the more important Siberian villages called Balachta, lived two settlers, sent there as punishment for some small offense, one a Russian called Intezgu, the other a Pole. They were both shoemakers and entered into a partnership to concentrate their efforts in earning a small living. One day they made an excursion from the village, some 10 or 20 versts, with the intention of cutting small pieces of wood used by shoemakers in pegging boots. Reaching a few straggling bushes they separated and each began to cut the small twigs they required. As ill-luck would have it, a party of 12 tramps just then passed. Perceiving the Pole, alone, they surrounded him in an instant. Intezgu, who was but a few paces off, hid in the bushes and witnessed what followed. He could not help his friend, as he knew that if he showed himself he would be killed at once. Trembling with fear he was compelled to remain an unwilling witness of the tragedy.

"Hail friend," said the tramps, taking off their caps. "Bad luck to you that you have met us, but you see it is not our fault. Such is the will of God. How much money have you got?"

"Five roubles, which I will give you as well as my clothes, if you will only spare my life."

"Your life is of no use to us, and we would really like to let you go, but you see, dear friend, we have our laws, which we cannot avoid. If you were to escape alive you might report us to the police, and we might be caught. Therefore forgive us poor sinners—but die you must."

"I swear I will not report you."

"Yes, yes; one always says that when afraid, and forgets it afterward, we know. You had better lose no time talking, but pray a little, like a good Christian. We don't want to torture you; you can choose your own way to die."

All this conversation passed in a subdued voice, as if in gentle persuasion. The countenances of the murderers bore no trace of anger or fierceness.

The Pole tried to soften them with his prayers, when one of the tramps, who appeared to be the chief, took him kindly by the hand and said in a friendly tone:

"Good man, don't be a baby and ask for a life we cannot give you. You and we are both the children of one father. Let us finish this business in a brotherly fashion. By resisting you will only suffer more. The knife or stick or river, which is very deep, or perhaps you would prefer to kill yourself. We will even allow that."

"I will not willingly take my own life," he said. "God has given it to me, and I will not assail it. Kill me with your sticks, but pray kill me at once."

"Be quite assured; we have had a good deal of practice, and you won't feel anything."

"And now let me pray."

He knelt down and entrusted his soul to the most high. When he had finished he looked at his murderers, standing silently around him.

"Are you ready?" asked the chief.

"Ready," he answered in a low voice.

It was his last word; a few blows with a strong stick on the temple stretched him senseless on the ground. The tramps then stripped the corpse, tied a stone to the neck and threw it into the river.

"A pity," said the chief, walking slowly away and lighting his short pipe, "that some other man did not meet us instead of this one. I am very sorry for him."

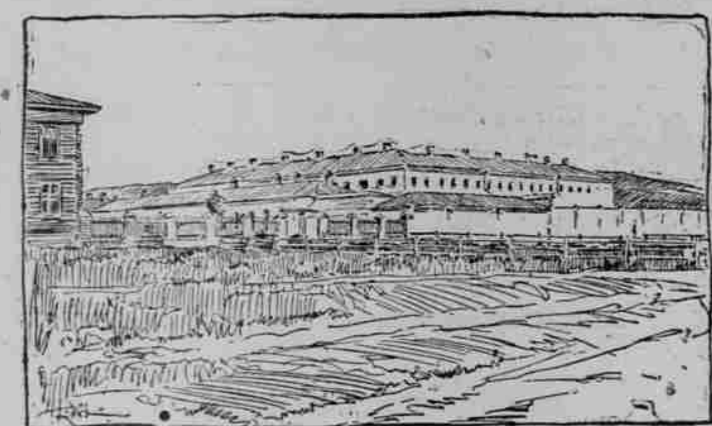
"True," answered another; "he seemed a good sort of fellow."

"So quiet, and not at all quarrelsome," added a third.

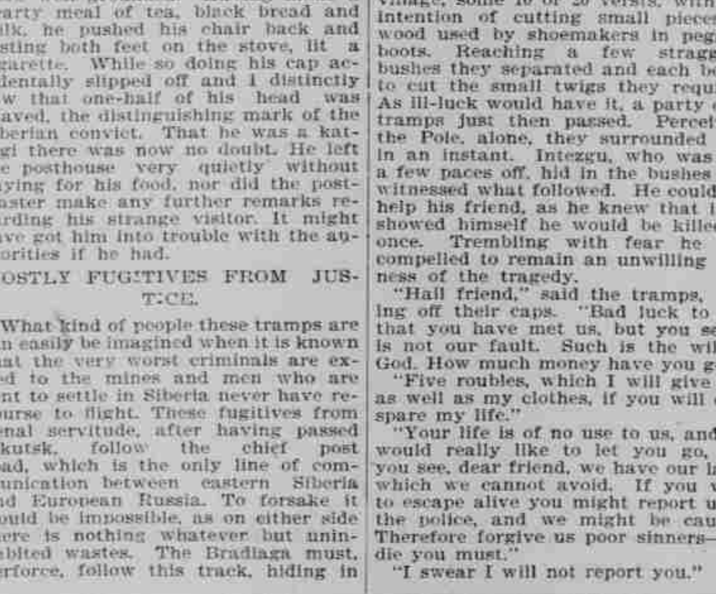
"In that he showed his good sense," finished the chief.

And after having thus sung the praises of their victim they lost themselves in the woods.

Their last words were his funeral oration.



GENERAL CONVICT PRISON AT KRASNOYARSK, SIBERIA.



Soldiers Escorting Convicts on the Great Siberian Post Road.

Origin of Newspaper Extras.

Harper's Round Table: Doubtless few know that the New York Journal of Commerce originated what is popularly known as a newspaper extra. When this occurred times were troublesome in Europe, and the great revolution of 1830 was approaching. Naturally America was anxious for early news, and all the newspapers of New York equipped small boats that cruised about the harbor, way-laying the large packet vessels arriving from abroad to get the tidings.

The Journal of Commerce conceived the plan of sending out a small schooner to intercept the packets two or three days ahead of their arrival. The originators of the plan were laughed at, and told that it would in the end ruin them. Results proved otherwise, however, and when the semaphoric telegraph announced their schooner in the offing, and later, coming up the bay, the crowd would gather around the office of the paper. They had to wait until the extra evening edition was ready and then one of the partners would sometimes read the news aloud to hundreds of citizens, while thousands of copies were sold. This schooner was the first American news-boat of any size.

NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining companies, a corporation.—You are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the company, room 405 McCornick Bank building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, the first day of March proximo, at the hour of 3 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the board of directors.

W. J. BEATIE, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, February 5, 1897.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.—THE TETRO Mining company of Tintic; principal place of business, Salt Lake City, state of Utah. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described shares of stock of said corporation, on account of an assessment on the capital stock thereof, levied on the 31st day of December, 1896, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, to-wit:

	No. Cert.	Shares	Am't
J. V. Davy	49	100	$ 1 00
James W. Searles	88	1,000	10 00
Charles Goodman	105	100	1 00
J. H. Hughes	151	250	2 50
J. H. Hughes	152	250	2 50
Harry Motin	181	100	1 00
George Johnson		84	84
J. W. Isbell	193	50	50
Evan Morgan	227	500	5 00
H. W. Dorcher	334	2,000	20 00
H. W. Dorcher	336	1,000	10 00
Edward L. Sheets	382	100	1 00

and in accordance with the law and an order of the board of directors of said company on said 31st day of December, 1896, so many shares of each parcel of the above mentioned stock as may be necessary will be sold by me at public auction at the office of said corporation, No. 160 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 20th day of February, 1897, to pay such delinquent assessment and the cost of advertising and the expense of sale.

WILLIAM R. WALLACE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FEB. 2, 1897.—A dividend of five (5) per cent cash on the capital stock of the Utah Sugar company has this day been declared by the board of directors, payable at the office of the company, No. 20 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on February 10, 1897, to stockholders of record February 9, 1897. HORACE G. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The transfer books of the Utah Sugar company will be closed on February 9, 1897, and reopened on February 10, 1897. HORACE G. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LUCKY BILL MINING COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, Park City, Summit county, Utah. Location of mine, Snake Creek Mining District, Wasatch county, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of trustees, held at Park City, Utah, on the 20th day of January, 1897, an assessment of one and one-half cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable to the treasurer, G. A. Gibbs, room 1, Hooper & Eldredge building, 49 South Main street, Salt Lake City, before the 23rd day of February, 1897. Any stock upon which the assessment remains unpaid on the 23rd day of February, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and if payment is not made before, will be sold on the 13th day of March, 1897, at the hour of 11 a.m., at the office of the treasurer, to pay assessments and cost of advertising, together with expense of sale.

G. A. GIBBS, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 21, 1897.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Morgan Silver Mining company of Park City, Utah, on February 19, 1897, at 8 o'clock p. m. at the office of Walker Brothers, bankers, Salt Lake City, for the purpose of amending the Articles of Incorporation of the company by striking out article 15 thereof and substituting in lieu of the same the following: "The capital stock of said corporation shall be assessable," thereby making the stock of said company assessable, and for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

SAMUEL F. WALKER, Secretary.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

THE JONES MINING CO. OF UTAH, principal place of business Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors held on the 16th day of January, 1897, an assessment of one quarter of one cent per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation subject to assessment, payable on or before Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1897, to Thomas Miller, president of said corporation, at the office, 161 South Seventh West street, Salt Lake City. Any stock upon which assessment may remain unpaid on the said 16th day of February, 1897, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Thursday, the 11th day of March, 1897, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expense of sale.

THOMAS MILLER, President.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Marion Gold Mining company will be held at the company's office, 201 McCornick Block, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1897, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of ratifying the action of the board of directors in the matter of compromising the suits now pending between this company and the Geyser Mining company.

S. T. PEARSON, Secretary.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 30, 1897.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE division, Third judicial district, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Sarah E. Groo, deceased; notice. Notice is hereby given that Byron Groo, administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of Sarah E. Groo, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Wednesday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1897, at 9:30 o'clock a.m., at the court room of said court, in the county court house, Salt Lake City and County, Utah, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated Jan. 29, 1897.

DAVID C. DUNBAR, Clerk.

By GEO. E. BLAIR, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE division, Third judicial district, in and for Salt Lake county, state of Utah.—In the matter of the estate of Augusta Anderson, deceased.—Notice.—Pursuant to an order of said court, in said matter, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1897, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at the county court house in Salt Lake City, Utah, in the court room of said court, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of A. B. Sawyer, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document therewith presented, purporting to be the last will and testament of Augusta Anderson, deceased; when and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of letters testamentary to A. B. Sawyer as prayed for in said petition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (Seal.) seal of said court, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1897.

DAVID C. DUNBAR, Clerk.

By George E. Blair, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE division, Third Judicial district, in and for Salt Lake county, state of Utah. In the matter of the estate of John Lawson, deceased. Notice.—Notice is hereby given that Janet S Lawson, administratrix of the estate of John Lawson, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court, her final account of her administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Saturday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the county court house, Salt Lake City and county, Utah, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated February 5, 1897.

(Seal.) DAVID C. DUNBAR, Clerk.

S. W. Darke, Attorney for Estate.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mountain Stone company will be held at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, February 9, 1897, at the office of the company, 4 and 5 Culmer block, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. At this meeting it will be proposed to the shareholders that they order sold all the property of the company, real and personal, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the present debts of the company.

MOUNTAIN STONE COMPANY,
H. L. A. CULMER, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 8, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Daly Mining company will be held at the office of the company, No. 164 West Temple street (upstairs), on Monday, February 15, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of a board of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

THOMAS J. ALMY,
Secretary Daly Mining Co.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 22, 1897.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE of Samuel J. Nathan, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Israel Harvey, executor of the last will and testament of Samuel J. Nathan, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Israel Harvey, executor, at his office, No. 165 South Main street, in Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, Utah.

ISRAEL HARVEY,
Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel J. Nathan, deceased.

Dated January 23rd, 1897.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on the 12th day of November, 1892, Jesse W. Fox, jr., made his certain promissory note in favor of Ruth M. Fox, for the sum of eight thousand dollars, due in two years from date, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date until paid. That at the same time said Jesse W. Fox, jr., deeded certain real property hereinafter described, to Barlow Ferguson as trustee, in trust to secure the payment of said promissory note and interest. That among other things in said deed of trust it was provided that should default be made in the payment of said note or interest thereon when the same becomes due and payable, then the said trustee, Barlow Ferguson, or in case of his absence, death, refusal to act, or disability in any wise, the then acting sheriff of Salt Lake county, Utah, at the request of the legal holder of said note, may proceed to sell the property described in said deed and hereinafter, or any part of it, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the county court house in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Utah, for cash, first giving thirty days' public notice for the time, terms and place of sale, and the description of the property to be sold, by advertisement in some newspaper printed and published in the county of Salt Lake, and upon such sale execute a deed in fee simple of said property to the purchaser. That out of the proceeds of said sale to pay, first the costs and expenses of executing the trusts, and second, pay said debt and interest, and if any remaining, return the same to the said Jesse W. Fox, jr. And whereas said note has not been paid or any portion of it; and that on the first of April, 1896, the same was indorsed by the said Ruth M. Fox to The Deseret National bank of Salt Lake City, to secure them for other debts of the said Jesse W. Fox, jr., together with said deed of trust first above described. That afterwards at the sale of said note and mortgage, and the powers given by the said Jesse W. Fox, said Deseret National bank of Salt Lake City became the purchaser thereof, and is now the holder and owner thereof. And whereas the said The Deseret National bank of Salt Lake City has requested the said Barlow Ferguson, trustee, to proceed to sell the said premises and property described in said trust deed, for the purpose of paying said note and interest; and he has refused to act in the premises and the now acting sheriff of Salt Lake county, namely, the undersigned Thomas P. Lewis, has been requested by the holder of said note, namely the Deseret National bank of Salt Lake City, to sell said premises and execute said trust. Now, therefore, I, Thomas P. Lewis, sheriff of Salt Lake county, Utah, as aforesaid, hereby give notice that on the 4th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the west front door of the court house of Salt Lake county, state of Utah, pursuant to said power, I will sell to the highest bidder the following described premises and property, to-wit: Commencing at the center of section fifteen, in township two south, of range one west, Salt Lake meridian, and running thence north eighty rods; thence west two hundred and forty rods more or less to the east bank of the South Jordan canal; thence southeasterly along the said bank one hundred rods more or less to a point due west of point of beginning, thence east to place of beginning, containing 100 and 2⅔ acres of land. Terms of sale cash. Out of the proceeds of which sale I will pay the note and interest and costs of executing this trust.

Witness my hand this 3d day of February, 1897.

THOMAS P. LEWIS,
Sheriff of Salt Lake County, Utah.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third judicial district of the state of Utah, county of Salt Lake. William H. McClure and Amanda M. McClure, plaintiffs, vs. James T. Little, Elias A. Smith, defendants, and The Deseret Savings Bank, a Corporation, Intervenor, on suppl. complaint, vs. W. S. McCornick, doing business as McCornick and Company; Cary Lombard Lumber Company, a Corporation; Alfred Thompson, John Baer, Nils P. Gudmundson, Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Company, a Corporation; A. B. Sawyer, Trustee Co-operative Wagon & Machine Company, a Corporation; Security Abstract Company, a Corporation, Philip Pugsley, sr., Andrew Jensen, John Allburn, Parker & Depue, a Corporation; A. F. Groves, William R. Pascoe, Bothwell & McConaughy, a co-partnership composed of Glenn R. Bothwell and Robert E. McConaughy; F. O. Veitch, James C. Mee, Edith L. Mee, Hyrumine Johnson, Robert E. Ross, Mary A. Broadwater, William H. McClure, Amanda M. McClure, James T. Little, Elias A. Smith, John Sharp and Sons, a co-partnership composed of John Sharp, now deceased, John Sharp and James Sharp; E. R. Eldredge, H. S. Young, Ben R. Eldredge and Jesse W. Fox, jr., defendants. Summons—The state of Utah sends greeting to W. S. McCornick, doing business as McCornick & Co.; Cary Lombard Lumber Company, a Corporation; Alfred Thompson, John Baer, Nils P. Gudmundson, Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing Company, a Corporation; A. B. Sawyer, Trustee Co-operative Wagon & Machine Company, a Corporation; Security Abstract Company, a Corporation; Philip Pugsley, sr., Andrew Jensen, John Allburn, Parker and Depue, a Corporation; A. F. Groves, William R. Pascoe, Bothwell & McConaughy, a co-partnership composed of Glenn R. Bothwell and Robert E. McConaughy; F. O. Veitch, James C. Mee, Edith L. Mee, Hyrumine Johnson, Robert E. Ross and Mary A. Broadwater, defendants, you are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the district court of the Third judicial district of the state of Utah, and to answer the suppl. complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said suppl. complaint. The said action is brought to have a decree of this court adjudging that the defendants to this supplemental bill of complaint and each of them, and all persons claiming under them subsequent to the execution of a certain trust deed of date Oct. 1, 1891, conveying premises hereinafter described, either as purchasers, mortgagees, lienors, judgment creditors or otherwise, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or equity of redemption in said premises and every part thereof from and after the delivery of the sheriff's deed under the decree of foreclosure herein, and that said intervenor have such other and further relief in the premises as to the court may seem just. Said premises are described as follows, to-wit: An undivided 13-15 interest in all of Central park, the same being a subdivision of lots 1, 2, 3 and 16, block 14, five-acre plat "A," Big Field survey. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said suppl. complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness the honorable judges, and the seal of the district court of the Third judicial district, in and (Seal.) for the state of Utah, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

C. E. STANTON, Clerk.

By J. H. SPRAGUE, Deputy Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an execution to me directed from the Third judicial district court, for the state of Utah, in favor of Sarah A. Slawson, and against D. P. Tarpey, to satisfy a judgment of $566.65-100 dollars and costs, I have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: Lots 10, 11 and 12, block "8," Arlington Heights, a subdivision of blocks "6" and "7," and part of block "5," of plat "F," Salt Lake City survey. Also all of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inclusive, in block 16, and all of block (14) fourteen, Garden City addition, plat "O," as the property of D. P. Tarpey, and will expose the same for sale, or so much as will satisfy plaintiff's demand, to-wit, 566.65-100 dollars and costs, at the west front door of the city and county building, Salt Lake City and county, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1897. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. Terms, cash.

THOMAS P. LEWIS,
Sheriff Salt Lake County.
BOWMAN CANNON, Deputy Sheriff.

February 2nd, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order of sale and decree of foreclosure to me directed from the Third judicial district court of the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, in a cause therein pending, wherein Jane George is plaintiff and William L. Butler, Jane R. Butler, Jabez G. Sutherland and Thomas Hancock are defendants, to which order of sale and decree reference is hereby made, I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the west front door of the county court house, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, claim and interest of William L. Butler, Jane R. Butler, Jane George and Thomas Hancock, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, to-wit: Commencing at a point sixty (60) feet south from the northeast corner of lot six (6), in block fifty-seven (57), plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence south thirty-three feet and four inches; thence west seventy feet; thence north thirty-three feet and four inches; thence east seventy feet, to the place of beginning. To be sold as the property of William L. Butler and Jane R. Butler, at the suit of Jabez G. Sutherland.

THOMAS P. LEWIS,
Sheriff of Salt Lake County, Utah.

Dated Jan. 30, 1897.

By J. B. TIMMONY, Deputy Sheriff.

Walter Murphy and George Sutherland, Attorneys for Jabez G. Sutherland.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SALT Lake county, Utah, in chancery: Geyser Mining Co., et al., plaintiffs, vs. the Bank of Salt Lake, the First Bank of Mercur and James H. Bacon et al., defendants, and M. E. Mulvey et al., intervenors. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order and decree made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause, on the 30th day of January, 1897, that Frank Knox and C. H. Jacobs, receivers of the property and assets of the Bank of Salt Lake and the First Bank of Mercur, and James H. Bacon, doing business heretofore in said names respectively, appointed by said court in the above entitled action, will, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh (27th) day of February, 1897, at the hour of eleven (11) o'clock a. m., at the bank building of the late Bank of Salt Lake, at No. 232 South Main street in Salt Lake City, Utah, sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, all and singular the following described premises and real estate, to-wit:

1. Lots 3 and 4, block 105, plat "D," Salt Lake City survey, subject to the trust deed thereon in favor of Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust company, as appears of record on the records of Salt Lake county, Utah.

2. Commencing two and one-half rods south of the northwest corner of lot 2, block 107, plat "D," Salt Lake City survey, running thence south four rods, thence east five rods, thence north four rods, thence west five rods to the place of beginning, all in the Salt Lake county, Utah.

3. Commencing at the southeast corner of lot 1, block 109, plat "D," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west seventy-five feet, thence north one hundred and thirty-two feet, thence east seventy-five feet, thence south hundred and thirty-two feet; and also commencing one hundred and five feet west of said southeast corner of said lot and running thence west thirty feet, thence south hundred and thirty-two feet to the place of beginning. All of said property last above described being situate in said city and county of Salt Lake, state of Utah.

4. All of the south one-half, being lots 1 and 2, of block twenty, plat "G," Salt Lake City survey, Salt Lake county, state of Utah, subject to adverse tax title in A. F. Lawson et al.

5. Lots 3 and 4, block 1, West Drive subdivision, Salt Lake City, being parts of lots 7 and 8, block 23, five-acre plat "A," subject to the mortgage thereon as appears of record on the records of Salt Lake county, Utah.

6. Commencing at the northwest corner of lot 4, block thirty-nine, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence east a hundred and sixty-five feet, thence south fifty-three feet, thence west hundred and sixty-five feet, thence north fifty-three feet to the place of beginning, said property being situated in the city of Salt Lake, county of Salt Lake, Utah.

7. Commencing forty-one and one-fourth feet south of the northeast corner of said lot four, block thirty-nine, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence forty-one and a quarter feet south, thence west a hundred and sixty-five feet, thence north forty-one and a quarter, thence east a hundred and sixty-five feet to the place of beginning, together with a perpetual right of way ten feet wide adjoining said premises last described on the north, said property being situated in said Salt Lake City and county, state of Utah.

8. Commencing at the southeast corner of lot eight, block twenty, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west twenty rods, thence north twenty rods, thence east five rods, thence south ten rods, thence east fifteen rods, thence south ten rods to the place of beginning, said property being situate in Salt Lake City and county, state of Utah.

9. An undivided one-half interest in and to lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15 and 16, block 45, ten-acre plat "A," Big Field survey, said property being situated in the county of Salt Lake, state of Utah.

10. Beginning two rods west of the southeast corner of lot two, block seven, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, running thence west eight rods, thence north ten rods, thence east eight rods, thence south ten rods to the place of beginning.

11. All of lot five, block nine, plat "F," Salt Lake City survey, Salt Lake county, state of Utah.

12. All the right, title and interest in and to a leasehold interest for a term of twenty-four years from April 1st, 1892, until April 1st, 1916, in and to the following described land, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot three, block fifty-six, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, thence east seventy-five feet, thence north a hundred and sixty-five feet, thence west seventy-five feet, thence south a hundred and sixty-five feet to the place of beginning. Also right of way to an alley not less than ten feet wide running along the east line of said premises, said lease being recorded on page 238, in book U, records of Salt Lake county.

13. Beginning thirty-three feet north of southeast corner of lot four, block fifty-one, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, thence north seventy-four feet, thence west three hundred and thirty feet, thence south seventy-four feet, thence east three hundred and thirty feet to place of beginning.

14. An undivided one-half of the southeast quarter of section three, township seven, north of range 40 east, situated in the county of Fremont, state of Idaho, subject to trust deed of $600.00.

15. An undivided one-half of the southwest quarter of section eight, township seven, north of range 40 east, situated in the county of Fremont, state of Idaho, subject to a trust deed of $800.00.

16. An undivided one-third of the south half of section seventeen and the north half of section twenty, both in township seven, north of range 39 east, Boise meridian, subject to a trust deed of $3,000.00.

The whole of above described realty will be sold at a price not less than twenty thousand ($20,000) for the whole.

Also all and singular the following personalty, being that portion of the assets of the said James H. Bacon, scheduled as the assets of the Bank of Salt Lake:

STOCKS AND BONDS.

6,825 shares of the Geyser Mining company, subject to a voting privilege and power vested in S. B. Milner and G. R. Bothwell from September 9, 1895, to September 9, 1897.

8,000 shares of the Utah and Colorado River Gold Mining and Milling company.

11,000 shares of the East Golden Gate Mining company.

12,500 shares of the Hecla Gold Mining company.

1 Alta club bond, face value $100.00.

50,000 shares of the Silver Lode Mining company, subject to a lien of $5,000.00.

Two-third interest in bond on Hornet and Gold Coin group of mining claims.

About six hundred thousand (600,000) shares of the Dalton and Lark Gold & Silver Mining and Milling company, transferred to J. Schenck to secure certain liabilities amounting to $152,000.00, 40,000 shares of said stock being also pledged to S. M. Jarvis to secure $7,500.00.

900 shares of the Salt Lake Hot Springs sanitarium stock and 824 shares of the St. Anthony Union Canal company stock, the two latter having been transferred to D. G. Tunnicliff to secure note of H. M. Bacon of about $125,000.00.

Bills receivable, face value about $164,000.00.

Over drafts, about $21,000.00.

Furniture and fixtures, consisting of one Mosseler Bank company's time lock safe, 1 set safety deposit boxes, counters and steel cages, tables, chairs, desks, filing cabinets, etc., etc.

One buggy and set of single harness.

Three billiard tables and furniture.

FIRST BANK OF MERCUR.

Also all and singular the following described realty and personalty scheduled as the assets of the First Bank of Mercur:

Real estate—All the surface ground of lots 8 and 9 of block 3, situated in the township of Mercur, Utah, together with the bank building thereon. Designated on map of subdivision of part of the surface ground of the June Bug and Baby Elephant mining claims, mines and minerals reserved.

Bills receivable, face value about $2,900.00.

Over drafts, about $570.00.

Furniture and fixtures, consisting one time lock safe, desk, counters, steel cages, stationery, etc., etc.

All of the foregoing property is to be sold at a price not less than that estimated and appraised in the aggregate for each class, as scheduled and stated by the receivers in their report of August 15th, A. D. 1896, which said report with the lists of the items embraced within the schedules herein referred to, will be open to inspection between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. every day, except Sundays, until the day of sale, at the office of the receivers, at No. 232 South Main street, Salt Lake City.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with a certified check or cash deposit for ten (10) per cent of the amount of his bid, payable to the order of the undersigned receivers, at the time of making the bids. Sale or sales to be made subject to the approval of the undersigned as receivers and the confirmation of said court. And upon the approval and confirmation by said court, each bidder will be required to forthwith pay to the undersigned as receivers, the balance of the amount of his bid in cash, and upon failure so to do will forfeit the ten (10) per cent deposited by him as aforesaid.

Notice is also given that sealed bids for the purchase at private sale of all or any part of the aforesaid property will be received by the undersigned receivers up to twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, the fifteenth (15th) day of February, A. D. 1897.

Each bid to be accompanied by cash or certified check for ten (10) per cent of the amount thereof, and said bids to be received subject to the approval of the undersigned receivers and the confirmation of the said court.

Upon the confirmation of the court the bidder is to pay the remaining portion of his bid in cash or forfeit the amount so deposited with the receivers as aforesaid.

FRANK KNOX,
C. H. JACOBS,
Receivers.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, February 2nd, 1897.